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DATE: Tuesday, September 13, 2005

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and plant	927
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	exonuclease and (silenc\$ or co-suppres\$ or cosuppres\$)	1137

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=> file agricola caplus biosis
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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:22:59 ON 13 SEP 2005

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=> s gene silenc? or co-suppress? or cosupress? or rna silenc?
2 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 8957 GENE SILENC? OR CO-SUPPRESS? OR COSUPRESS? OR RNA SILENC?

=> s l1 and exonuclease
L2 17 L1 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 12 DUP REM L2 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-12 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of novel siRNAs having thymidine dimers consisting of a carbamate or a urea linkage at their 3' overhang regions and their ability to suppress human RNase L protein expression

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI RNA interference: The molecular immune system.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Antisense-induced Fas mRNA degradation produces site-specific stable 3'-mRNA fragment by **exonuclease** cleavage at the complementary sequence

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Know-how of RNA interference and its applications in research and therapy

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of controlling gene expression and **gene silencing**

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI RNase III-mediated degradation of unspliced pre-mRNAs and lariat introns

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 12 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' **exonuclease** domain and methods of controlling gene expression and **gene silencing** in plants

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Chimeric oligonucleotides based on 2'-O-modified oligoribonucleotides with the terminal 3'-3' internucleotide linkage as potential inhibitors of MDR 1 gene expression

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI ROS1, a repressor of transcriptional **gene silencing** in Arabidopsis, encodes a DNA glycosylase/lyase

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Molecular characterisation of RecQ homologues in Arabidopsis thaliana

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI Silencing of β -1,3-glucanase genes in tobacco correlates with an increased abundance of RNA degradation intermediates

=> d ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB In order to examine the effect of modifications at the 3' overhang regions of short interfering RNAs (siRNAs) on their **gene-silencing** activities, we designed and synthesized novel siRNAs having thymidine dimers consisting of a carbamate or a urea linkage at

their 3' overhang regions. Suppression of human RNase L protein expression by these siRNAs was analyzed by immunoblot with RNase L-specific antibody. It was found that, at 24 h post-transfection, the modified siRNAs having the thymidine dimers with the carbamate and urea linkage suppress the protein expression 78 and 37 times more efficiently than that with the natural phosphodiester linkage, resp. Furthermore, the siRNA containing the carbamate linkage was 37 times more resistant to nucleolytic degradation by snake venom phosphodiesterase than the siRNA consisting of the natural phosphodiester linkage. Thus, the RNA duplexes having the thymidine dimers with the carbamate or urea linkage at their 3' overhang regions will be promising candidates for novel siRNA mols. to down-regulate protein expression.

=> d so

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2005), 330(4),
1168-1175
CODEN: BBRC9; ISSN: 0006-291X

=> d 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AB Introduction of double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) into cells expressing a homologous gene triggers RNA interference (RNAi), or RNA-based gene silencing (RBGS). The dsRNA degrades corresponding host mRNA into small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) by a protein complex containing Dicer. siRNAs in turn are incorporated into the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) that includes helicase, RecA, and exo- and endo-nucleases as well as other proteins. Following its assembly, the RISC guides the RNA degradation machinery to the target RNAs and cleaves the cognate target RNA in a sequence-specific, siRNA-dependent manner. RNAi has now been documented in a wide variety of organisms, including plants, fungi, flies, worms, and more recently, higher mammals. In eukaryotes, dsRNA directed against a range of viruses (i.e., HIV-1, RSV, HPV, poliovirus and others) and endogenous genes can induce sequence-specific inhibition of gene expression. In invertebrates, RNAi can be efficiently triggered by either long dsRNAs or 21- to 23-nt-long siRNAs. However, in jawed vertebrates, dsRNA longer than 30 bp can induce interferon and thus trigger undesirable side effects instead of initiating RNAi. siRNAs have been shown to act as potent inducers of RNAi in cultured mammalian cells. Many investigators have suggested that siRNAs may have evolved as a normal defense against endogenous and exogenous transposons and retroelements. Through a combination of genetic and biochemical approaches, some of the mechanisms underlying RNAi have been described. Recent data in *C. elegans* shows that two homologs of siRNAs, microRNAs (miRNAs) and tiny noncoding RNAs (tncRNAs) are endogenously expressed. However, many aspects of RNAi-induced gene silencing, including its origins and the selective pressures which maintain it, remain undefined. Its evolutionary history may pass through the more primitive immune functions of prokaryotes involving restriction enzymes that degrade plasmid DNA molecules that enter bacterial cells. RNAi has evolved further among eukaryotes, in which its wide distribution suggests early origins. RNAi seems to be involved in a variety of regulatory and immune functions that may differ among various kingdoms and phyla. We present here proposed mechanisms by which RBGS protects the host against endogenous and exogenous transposons and retroelements. The potential for therapeutic application of RBGS technology in treating viral infections such as HIV is also discussed.

=> d so

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2005), 330(4),
1168-1175
CODEN: BBRC9; ISSN: 0006-291X

=> d 2 so

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
SO Journal of Molecular Histology, (August 2004) Vol. 35, No. 6, pp. 545-553.
print.
ISSN: 1567-2379 (ISSN print).

=> d 3 so

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO Oligonucleotides (2004), 14(3), 221-226
CODEN: OLIGAJ; ISSN: 1545-4576

=> d 3 ab

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB Antisense-mediated degradation of target mRNA is achieved by the enzymic
action of nuclease RNase H. The enzyme recognizes hybrid RNA-DNA duplexes
and hydrolyzes the RNA strand. Here, we compared six different
phosphorothioate oligonucleotides for their ability to induce
target-specific mRNA degradation in cultured mouse AML12 cells. We targeted
transcripts of the cell surface receptor Fas and analyzed the levels of
mRNA by Northern blotting and RNase protection assay (RPA). Four of the
tested antisense oligonucleotides reduced the mRNA levels significantly.
Cultures treated with one of the antisense mols. resulted in a shifted
band on Northern blots. This band of lower mol. weight was not detected
after 6 h of transfection but appeared at 24 h. By RPA, the product was
shown to be a 3'-cleavage fragment of the full-length Fas mRNA. The RPA
also mapped the stable fragment to start within the antisense
complementary sequence.

=> s ((levin j?) or (levin, j?))/au
L4 2142 ((LEVIN J?) OR (LEVIN, J?))/AU

=> s l4 and exonuclease
L5 11 L4 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 7 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-7 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of
controlling gene expression and gene silencing

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D
exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional
silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI A gene encoding an RNase D exonuclease-like protein is required
for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v.
36, number 5, p. 741.]

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
gene silencing in plants

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
 TI In vitro detection of endonuclease IV-specific DNA damage formed by
 bleomycin in vivo

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
 TI Analysis of class II (hydrolytic) and class I (β -lyase)
 apurinic/aprimidinic endonucleases with a synthetic DNA substrate

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI ENZYMATIC REPAIR OF SPECIFIC OXIDATIVE DAMAGES TO DNA DEOXYRIBOSE IN
 ESCHERICHIA-COLI.

=> s l6 and wrnexo

L7 0 L6 AND WRNEXO

=> s s l4 and (silenc? or cosuppress?)

MISSING OPERATOR S L4

The search profile that was entered contains terms or
 nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l4 and (silenc? or cosuppress?)

L8 10 L4 AND (SILENC? OR COSUPPRESS?)

=> dup rem l8

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8

L9 7 DUP REM L8 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-7 ti

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Matrix attachment regions increase the efficiency and stability of
 RNA-mediated resistance to Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus in transgenic tobacco

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of
 controlling gene expression and gene silencing

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D
 exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional
 silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 7 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
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 (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI A gene encoding an RNase D exonuclease-like protein is required for
 post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003
 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
 exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and gene
 silencing in plants

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI The effects of matrix attachment regions on RNA-mediated virus resistance

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
 TI Methods of double-stranded RNA-mediated gene inactivation in Arabidopsis
 and their use to define an essential gene in methionine biosynthesis

=> d ab

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AB Matrix attachment regions (MARS) are DNA elements that can increase and

stabilize transgene expression. We investigated the effect of the RB7 MAR on transgenic virus resistance. Constructs for resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) with and without flanking RB7 MARs were used to transform tobacco and produce homozygous lines. The population with the MAR construct had a significantly higher percentage of TSWV resistant plants in the R1 generation than the nonMAR population. Each resistant line was advanced to the R4 generation, and significantly fewer MAR lines lost resistance over generations compared to the nonMAR population. Lines with TSWV resistance in growth chamber tests were also resistant in field trials. Two lines that were resistant in the R1 generation and susceptible in the R4 were examined in more detail in order to determine if transcriptional silencing of the transgene was occurring in the later generation. Short interfering 21-25 nt RNAs from the transgene that are characteristic of post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS) were present in the resistant R1 plants, but not the susceptible R4 plants, indicating that virus resistance was associated with PTGS of the transgene. Loss of resistance was accompanied by an increase in promoter methylation in both lines. In line M41, the transgene was fully silenced at the transcriptional level in the R4 as shown by nuclear run-on assays. In line NM13, transgene transcription and RNA accumulation was still present in the R4 generation, but the level of transcription was not sufficient to trigger PTGS, suggesting that this line may have partial transcriptional silencing. These results are consistent with the concept that MARs may prevent transcriptional silencing.

=> d so

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 SO Transgenic Research (2005), 14(2), 193-206
 CODEN: TRSEES; ISSN: 0962-8819

=> s ((phillips k?) or (phillips, k?))/au
 L10 1204 ((PHILLIPS K?) OR (PHILLIPS, K?))/AU

=> s l10 and exonuclease
 L11 5 L10 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l11
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
 L12 3 DUP REM L11 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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 TI A gene encoding an RNase D exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v. 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5' exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and gene silencing in plants

=> s ((glazov e?) or (glazov, e?))/au
 L13 29 ((GLAZOV E?) OR (GLAZOV, E?))/AU

=> s l13 and exonuclease

L14 5 L13 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l14

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14

L15 3 DUP REM L14 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D
exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional
silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required
for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v.
36, number 5, p. 741.]

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
gene silencing in plants

=> s plant and transgenic and exonuclease

L16 13 PLANT AND TRANSGENIC AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l16

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16

L17 12 DUP REM L16 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 1-12 ti

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI A Caenorhabditis elegans expression system sensitive to RNA interference
for use in screening for interfering RNAs for therapeutic use

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI The Nanoarchaeum equitans genome and its putative open reading frames
encoding polypeptides and their uses

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(2005) on STN

TI Differences in the processing of DNA ends in Arabidopsis thaliana and
tobacco: possible implications for genome evolution.

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TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required
for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v.
36, number 5, p. 741.]

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Genes essential for early growth of Arabidopsis thaliana and their use in
the development of novel herbicides

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Whole cell engineering by mutagenizing a substantial portion of a starting
genome and combining mutations with optional reiteration

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Detection of nucleic acids by selective depolymerization of probes

hybridized to a target sequence and detection of specific hydrolysis products

- L17 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Generation of genetic vaccines and immunomodulatory polynucleotides by non-stochastic directed evolution techniques
- L17 ANSWER 9 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Interaction between composite elements in the napA promoter: Both the B-box ABA-responsive complex and the RY/G complex are necessary for seed-specific expression.
- L17 ANSWER 10 OF 12 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Interaction between composite elements in the napA promoter: both the B-box ABA-responsive complex and the RY/G complex are necessary for seed-specific expression.
- L17 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Silencing of β -1,3-glucanase genes in tobacco correlates with an increased abundance of RNA degradation intermediates
- L17 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Application of PCR to transgenic plants

=> d ab

- L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB An expression system for use in a method of screening for interfering RNAs against a desired target gene that uses a *Caenorhabditis elegans* expression host is described. The method uses a *Caenorhabditis elegans* expression host in which the sensitivity to RNA interference is increased by inactivation of the *eri-1* exoribonuclease. The method can be applied to essentially any gene of interest, especially genes associated with disease, including genes refractory to RNA interference. Methods using this system develop interfering RNAs that act against proteins that block RNA interference and to identify substances improving the efficacy of RNA interference are also described. These methods use a transgenic *C. elegans* expressing a target gene and screening for interfering RNAs. The gene may encode a fusion protein of the target protein and a reporter, such as green fluorescent protein, for rapid screening. The primary inhibitor of interference targeted in this screens is the *eri-1* exoribonuclease which degrades siRNAs very efficiently. The role of the *eri-1* gene was identified by mutational anal. in a screen for mutants increasing the effectiveness of siRNAs against genes giving an unc (uncoordinated) phenotype. Sequence anal. identified the gene product as an endonuclease. Animals homozygous for a mutant allele of the *eri-1* gene showed much stronger loss of function phenotypes than wild-type cells when exposed to siRNAs for genes that normally show weak siRNA loss of function phenotypes.

=> d so

- L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
SO PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

- L17 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
- | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2005074560 | A2 | 20050818 | WO 2005-US2804 | 20050202 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, | | | | |

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
 GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
 LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
 TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
 RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
 MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> s ((budziszewiski g?) or (budziszewiski, g?))/au
 L18 0 ((BUDZISZEWSKI G?) OR (BUDZISZEWSKI, G?))/AU

=> s ((budziszewski g?) or (budziszewski, g?))/au
 L19 27 ((BUDZISZEWSKI G?) OR (BUDZISZEWSKI, G?))/AU

=> s l19 and exonuclease
 L20 6 L19 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l20
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
 L21 4 DUP REM L20 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-4 ti

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Protein and cDNA sequence of RNase D domain protein of rice and methods of
 controlling gene expression and gene silencing

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D
exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional
 silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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 (2005) on STN DUPLICATE 1

TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required
 for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v.
 36, number 5, p. 741.]

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
 gene silencing in plants

=> s ((meins f?) or (meins, f?))/au
 L22 352 ((MEINS F?) OR (MEINS, F?))/AU

=> s l22 and exonuclease
 L23 5 L22 AND EXONUCLEASE

=> dup rem l23
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L23
 L24 3 DUP REM L23 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI (Correction of Previews 200300410092. A gene encoding an RNase D
exonuclease-like protein is required for post-transcriptional
 silencing in Arabidopsis. Correction of author names.).

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DUPLICATE 1

TI A gene encoding an RNase D **exonuclease**-like protein is required
for post-transcriptional silencing in Arabidopsis. [Erratum: 2003 Dec., v.
36, number 5, p. 741.]

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI cDNA and protein sequences of novel polypeptides comprising a 3'-5'
exonuclease domain and methods of controlling gene expression and
gene silencing in plants